

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE ON EASTERN FRONT.

SUCCESSES AND REVERSES ON BOTH SIDES.

CALCULATED ATTACK ON CUNARD LINER.

CONSTERNATION IN AMERICAN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

ITALIANS OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES.

GERMANS SURPRISED NEAR YPRES.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MASSING OF GERMAN ARMIES.

PETROGRAD, July 18th.—Experts calculate that the German forces operating on the Galicia-Lublin front amount to six Armies, while on the north front there are three armies and large forces of cavalry.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE ORJITZA.

PETROGRAD, July 18th.—A communiqué says that there is fierce fighting on the Orjitz. Three battalions of the enemy crossed the river, but the Russians furiously counter-attacked, annihilating the enemy with the bayonet. Reports from other sectors speak of successes and reverses on both sides.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

RUSSIANS RETIRING IN PLACES.

LONDON, July 19th.—Russian and German communiqués are both suggestive of the fierceness of the fighting in the north-west and south-east of Poland.

A German communiqué asserts that since the 16th inst. the Russians have been retreating along the entire front between Pissa and the Vistula towards the Narew river. The Germans pierced the Russian lines westward of Wiprz and south west of Krasnostav.

A Russian communiqué states that in the Mlava region the Russians have retired southward of Ciechanow, the enemy having doubled his reserves. Between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy has assumed a general offensive.

Attacks eastward of Wiprz, the Russian communiqué says, were repulsed. The enemy repeatedly forced our barbed wire defences, but was repulsed with rifle fire and the bayonet. We were successful in the counter-attacks.

After stubborn fighting the enemy has made slight progress westward of Wiprz.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPORT FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

ENEMY USE OF GAS SHELLS.

LONDON, July 18th.—Field Marshal Sir John French reports that the situation is unchanged. Though since the 9th inst. no engagements requiring special report have taken place, there has been considerable activity in the front line.

Several mines were sprung on both sides, and portions of the front were sometimes heavily bombarded. On three occasions the enemy gained a footing in our trenches, but was immediately expelled. One of these attacks was preceded by a heavy shelling, a feature of which was the enemy's employment of large quantities of gas shells.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, July 18th.—A communiqué says that last night was relatively quiet. There were only artillery actions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, July 18th, 1.15 a.m.

This evening's communiqué says:—There have been violent artillery duels round Souchez and sharp infantry actions on the heights of the Meuse. A counter-attack this morning regained for us the section of the trench which was occupied by the enemy yesterday. The Germans re-attacked during the day, aided by jets of burning liquid, but they were repulsed. We inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy and took 200 prisoners.

AN EYE-WITNESS STORY.

THE BRITISH AT YPRES.

LONDON, July 18th.

"Eye-witness" at the British Headquarters, describing the British capture of the trenches at Ypres on the morning of the 6th, says that an impenetrable white veil of mist, which crept up during the early hours of the morning covered the whole low lying area of the Ypres canal when the British guns began their preparatory bombardment. It lifted, however, before the time for assault arrived. The infantry who were crouching under cover, ready and impatient for the signal to advance, were able to see their way to the enemy's position, which was very close. So well had the assault been prepared that there was little shooting from the German front line and hardly any necessity for the British stormers to hurry. The effect of the British and French guns was most severe. The defences, which were very deep, were much knocked about, the survivors of the men who had held them had bolted, and the trenches were full of a surprising amount of equipment. The attack was evidently a surprise as hot coffee and unopened letters were found in the dug-out.

The numbers of bodies and the statements of prisoners show that the German losses were severe.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

Rome, July 18th.

The Italians are successfully continuing to capture the high and difficult region between the forts recently stormed on the Cadore front.

MUCH ACTIVITY.

AN AIR EXPLOIT.

Rome, July 18th.

A communiqué says that, overcoming the geographical difficulties and the enemy's determined resistance, the Italians have reached a line running from the pass of Bois, through Franza Valley to the slopes of the Lana Pass. Two infantry were particularly brilliant in the struggle for the possession of the slopes of the Lana Pass. Despite a murderous fire, they successfully attacked the trenches, bayonet the enemy's advanced positions, which are now being organized.

The Austrians are showing increased but unsuccessful activity on the Isonzo.

Two Italian dirigibles performed a fine exploit, bombing the enemy's works at San Goritz Camp on the slopes of San Michel, with satisfactory results. The dirigibles, which flew in the glare of the enemy's flames, were subjected to heavy artillery fire, but returned safely.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

Rome, July 18th.

Italian riflemen brought down one of the Austrian aeroplanes which was returning from the raid on Bari. The aeroplane dropped into the sea, and the two occupants were captured.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATTEMPT ON A CUNARDER.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

LONDON, July 18th.

Captain Taylor, of the *Orduna*, says that in the early morning, when about 37 miles from Queenstown, he sighted a submarine three quarters of a mile distant. Eight minutes after a torpedo was fired. The periscope could only have been a few inches above the surface as there were seven look-outs watching. The torpedo missed, apparently owing to the Germans misjudging the *Orduna's* speed. Not the slightest warning was given and nearly all the passengers were sleeping. At 11 the torpedo was fired the stewards woke the passengers, who assembled on the upper decks with lifebelts ready to take over the heads of the passengers the Captain continued to wireless for help. The passengers afterwards passed a resolution of appreciation of the Captain's masterly manoeuvring.

STORY OF AN AMERICAN BARQUE.

NEW YORK, July 19th.

The *Orduna* carried 327 passengers, many of whom were Americans. The torpedo missed by twenty yards. Shortly before the *Orduna* sighted a German flag, ahead, and gave her a wide berth. It is believed that the American barque was the *Normandy*, which a German submarine also used as a screen in the torpedoing of a Russian ship in the same vicinity. This misuse of the *Normandy* has increased American indignation.

AMERICAN INDIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, July 19th.

The attack on the *Orduna* has caused consternation in official circles, where it was believed that while not conceding to the American diplomatic demand that unarmed ships shall be warned, Germany, nevertheless, would see that this was done, and only yesterday Count Bernstorff assured Mr. Lansing that he was confident that there would not be another *Lusitania* disaster.

GENERAL.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

GERMAN LYING IN AMERICA.

ANOTHER BASELESS INVENTION REFUTED.

LONDON, July 17th.

The following official announcement was issued on 16th July:—It has come to the attention of His Majesty's Government that an advertisement issued in the *American Mechanist* of May 6th by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company is being quoted in the United States as showing the type of weapon exported from America for the use of the British Army. The advertisement relates to a new kind of high explosive, the effects of which are described as follows:—

"The material is high in tensile strength and has a tendency to fracture into small pieces on the explosion of the shell. The timing of the fuse for this shell is similar to shrapnel, but differs from it in that two explosive acids are used in the large cavity to explode the shell. A combination of these two acids causes a terrific explosion, having more power than anything of kind yet used. Fragments become coated with these acids in exploding, and the wounds caused by them mean death in terrible agony within four hours if not attended to immediately. From what we are able to learn of the conditions in the trenches, it is not possible to get medical assistance to anyone in time to prevent fatal results. It is necessary immediately to cauterize the wounds if in the body or head, or to amputate if in the limbs, as there seems to be no antidote that will counteract the poison. It can be seen from this that this shell is more effective than the regular shrapnel, since the wounds caused by shrapnel balls and fragments in muscles are not dangerous, they have not poisonous element making prompt attention necessary."

His Majesty's Government have reason to believe that this advertisement is not genuine, but was published with the deliberate intention of creating a false impression. However this may be, His Majesty's Government think it right to state that no order whatever for explosives such as that described has been given, either in America or elsewhere, and they neither have used nor contemplated using any invention whose effects are those described in the advertisement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LOYAL BRITISH WOMEN.

WANT TO ASSIST IN WAR WORK.

LONDON, July 18th.

Wonderful scenes took place on Saturday, when tens of thousands of women marched through London and headed a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George to demand the right to assist in the making of munitions and in other war work. Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said that the Government would endeavour to the utmost to utilize women's services. "Without women" he said "victory will be a victory that carries means victory whose footprints are the footprints of blood."

HOLLAND'S DEFENCES.

AMSTERDAM, July 19th.

A Bill has been introduced in the Chamber for the construction of a new lock at Ymuiden, the widening of the northern canal, enlarging of Ymuiden harbour, and the construction of defence works. The new lock will be larger than the Panama Canal locks. The total cost will be one and three-quarter millions sterling.

THE "LUSITANIA" OUTRAGE.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

FINDING OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Report is issued of the Court, under the presidency of Lord Mersey, appointed to investigate the circumstances of the destruction of the *Lusitania*.

The Court finds that the loss of the ship and lives (1,198) was caused by torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality, and that the act was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship, but also with the intention of destroying the lives of the people on board.

The Court found that the ship was provided with boat accommodation for 2,005 persons and that the number of persons on board was 1,959. Boats, life-jackets and lifebuoys were inspected at Liverpool on March 17th by the Board of Trade surveyor, and again on April 15th by the Board of Trade Emigration Officer, and the boats were examined by the ship's carpenter at the beginning of the homeward voyage. Since the outbreak of war prizes had been given by the Company to induce crews to make themselves proficient in handling boats, and evidence is borne to the success of this policy by the story of more than one incident of daring seamanship displayed after the outbreak of the attack on the ship.

Of the passengers, 944 were British of whom 284 perished; 159 Americans of whom 124 perished; the remainder from 17 other nationalities of whom 77 perished; total number saved 472. The conduct of passengers throughout was praiseworthy. The cargo was general cargo of the ordinary kind, but part of it consisted of 5,000 cases of cartridges which were entered on the manifest. They were stowed well forward on the ship about 50 yards from where the torpedo struck. There were no other explosives on board. The ship was equipped with trained gunners and special ammunition, that she was transporting Canadian troops, and that she was violating the laws of the United States. These statements are baseless inventions. She had no guns nor trained gunners, nor special ammunition, nor was she transporting troops nor violating any law of the United States.

As to the warning of passengers before she sailed, which in some quarters is held as some sort of excuse for their subsequent murder, it only makes clear the intention to commit crime, and that the planning of it took place before the ship sailed. The Cunard Company had decided shortly after the war started that, in spite of a diminution of traffic, it would be justified in running one big ship a month if the boiler power were reduced by one-fourth. Accordingly (one-fourth?) by one-fourth. The ship began to run under these conditions from November 1914. The conditions from November 1914 to effect was to reduce her speed from 24 to 22 knots, but she was still the fastest transatlantic ship, and in the Court's opinion the reduction of the ship's speed was of no significance in the circumstances. The attack of the submarine was murderous because it was made with the deliberate and wholly unjustifiable intention of killing the people on board.

German authorities establish beyond all doubt that although in some cases the destruction of an enemy trader may be permissible, there is always the obligation first to secure the lives of those on board. The Court held that there was no explosion of any part of the cargo.

The Court was held partly in camera because the Attorney-General did not wish published the advice given by the Admiralty to protect vessels from submarines and to protect the *Lusitania* on this occasion in particular. It was impossible, therefore, to discuss this in detail in the report, but it was made abundantly plain that the Admiralty made abundant plain that the Admiralty has devoted most anxious care, and thought to questions that they had diligently collected all available information bearing on this particular voyage. The official responsible for this deserved high praise. The whole blame for the cruel destruction of lives rests solely with those who plotted and committed the crime.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SWEDEN AND THE WAR.

STOCKHOLM, July 19th.

The Premier of Sweden, replying to a peace deputation, said that the Government's policy was strict neutrality, and it was their duty to do their utmost to adhere thereto. Events might, however, occur rendering the maintenance of neutrality in the interest of Sweden heretofore impossible. He would be glad if Sweden were able to intervene for peace, but an untimely intervention would be worse than useless.

MR. CHURCHILL GRATIFIES HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, July 19th.

The Dutch Press and a most gratified Mr. Churchill's statement, which is regarded as of a most agreeable and tranquilizing nature, and is calculated to cause the utmost satisfaction in Holland.

AT THE CAMEROONS.

A BRILLIANT FEAT OF ARMS.

PARIS, July 18th.

Official reports show that the taking of N'gauru was a brilliant affair. It was the centre of the German defence and its loss is a serious reverse to the Germans. who attempted to re-take it by a sharp night counter-attack, wherein they were again defeated and retreated to the south-west. The Franco-British troops operating near the coast have taken the stations of Dehans and Tjaha.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, July 18th.

DAMAGED RIVER BOAT.

S.S. *Kuang-tung* which was damaged at Canton last week on account of the great flood, has now resumed her usual service.

FLOOD SEQUELS.

The sea around the praya is strewn with wreckage from the flooded districts and many bodies have also been seen in the outer harbour.

THE SENADO.

Many efforts have been made to abolish altogether the Senado, but the latest attempt has failed. Dr. Goncalves Pereira has won his case and the Senado will continue.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office authorities having changed their quarters to the lower part of the building of the Senado, the old Post Office is to be demolished, and continuation of the new road from the Inner Praya to Praya Grande will commence at that point. Soon the new Post Office building will be erected on the ground near the Victoria Cinematograph.

THE GREAT FLOOD: A BALANCE.

When the great flood occurred in the West River in August 1908, the population of Macao at once set to work to raise funds with which to aid those in distress; and an appeal which went forth was responded to generously by everyone. The Government set the example by heading the subscription list with, I believe, a sum of \$5,000. Many local charitable institutions followed suit, not only subscribing generously in kind, but they also arranged charity entertainments and a collection campaign. To all this the local population responded most nobly. The money so collected was sent to the Portuguese Consul at Canton, who in co-operation with the Chinese authorities there, distributed it to the distressed people in the affected districts.

This leads me to make a reference to the Chinese Fund. A very large sum of money was collected, and I do not think it would be ungenerous on my part to ask those concerned to discover what has become of a balance of \$60,000, which was not spent at the time. The reason is that now is the time to call for this money, and to send it to Canton to assist the many distressed people there. I doubt whether the Chinese concerned will have the spirit to make any inquiries, and call for the \$60,000. Failing this, then, the Government should delve into the matter. The money must be called for. By so doing an act of justice will be done to the many who subscribed in August 1908, and much-needed assistance will be rendered to the poor victims of the flood. An inquiry should be made for the sum, however, and the air cleared of any suspicions.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGIANS' EFFORT.

Considerably over \$1,000 has been netted by the students of St. Paul's College for the West River Flood Relief Fund. Subscriptions collected last week totalled about \$500, and on Saturday evening, in the College square, which was brilliantly illuminated and handsomely bedecked with flags and bunting, a cinematograph entertainment was given in the presence of over 750 people, resulting in between \$400 and \$500 being added to the amount raised by subscription. A further entertainment was given last evening, there being again a very large attendance.

A number of the students presented a short play representing the disaster, and the suffering and starvation resulting therefrom. At its conclusion a collection was taken up among the audience, with eminently satisfactory results. The Band of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. rendered selections of music at the entertainments. "Tipperary" was one of the items played, the students singing the choruses with remarkable heartiness and swing. The students, and the Staff, whose advice and assistance were readily obtainable, are to be congratulated on their excellent and fruitful efforts.

REVIVAL OF THE OLD EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

It is understood that a set of new regulations for the revival of the old examination system has been drawn up, the chief features of which are—1.—A Tao-shih, or Civilit, Examination, in which students who have finished a course in the primary and secondary schools, or who have attained a similar standard of education, will be permitted to participate and the degree of Chun-shih or Eminent Scholar shall be conferred on the successful candidates.

2.—A provincial course in which students having finished a course in middle or high school will be permitted to participate and those who successfully pass this examination shall be entitled to receive the degree of Hsueh-shih, or Cultivated Scholar Examination, to which only university graduates and those who have technical training will be permitted to enter, the successful candidates will be awarded the degree of Tsen-shih, or Selected Scholar.

Those having obtained the degree of Hsueh-shih and finished a university course abroad, upon their return to the country, will be permitted to attend an examination in the State Department, and those who successfully pass this examination will receive the degree of Sheng-shih, Chun-shih and Shao-shih from the Government.

WILL OF A WEALTHY CHINESE.

At the Full Court, sitting in Appellate Jurisdiction, yesterday, before Sir Haviland de Saumarez (H.B.M.'s Chief Judge in China), the Chief Justice of Hongkong (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.), and Mr. Justice Hazeland, Ho Tao Chun (appellant defendant), appealed the Court to vary a judgment delivered on the 2nd September, 1913, by the learned Chief Justice of Hongkong, by inserting the words: "In accordance with Chinese law and customs" after the words "next-of-kin" in the second paragraph. The respondents' plaintiffs were Ho Au Shi, Yeung Sui Chee, Ho Hong Chun, Ho Chang Shi, and Chan Ho Shi.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Bulmer Johnson (Messrs. Denny & Bowley) were for the appellant; Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson) was for the first respondent; Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. E. L. Agassiz) for the second and third, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. A. H. Crew) for the others.

The parties are beneficiaries under the will of Ho Tsum San. In the original action before the Chief Justice the question on which the opinion of the Court was asked was whether the bequest for the ancestral worshipping funds was invalid as offending against the rule of perpetuity, and if it was deemed invalid, whether an enquiry should be ordered as to who was the next of kin. It is the purpose of the petitioners to get the Court to distribute the estate according to Chinese law, and not the English law.

Mr. Sharp explained that in 1894 the testator, who was a domiciled Chinese, died, and he left an estate consisting almost entirely, so far as this Colony is concerned, of leaseholds, the present value of which is something over a quarter of a million dollars. For 15 years after the death of the testator the estate was managed by his widow, until she died, and shortly after her death the action which was the subject of the present appeal was commenced.

The hearing was adjourned.

AN AMMUNITION HAUL.

At the Magistracy yesterday two Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of 4,000 rounds of ammunition. Detective Henderson and Chinese (Junks) paid a visit to Causeway Bay, and a lukung, acting on instructions, offered to purchase 5,000 rounds of ammunition at the rate of \$9 per 100 rounds ashore from a junk and he was thereupon seized by the lukung, who after obtaining assistance, boarded the junk and found another 3,000 rounds. The first defendant (for whom Mr. Gardiner pleaded guilty) was fined \$1,000 and ordered to serve six months' imprisonment in default, together with a further term of two months' imprisonment. The second defendant was fined \$1,000 or six months' hard labour in the alternative.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

H.K.C.C. & Y.M.C.A.

Played on Saturday on former's ground. Scores:—

Hewitt and Maas (H.K.C.C.) beat Viveash and Mohler 2-2; beat Robertson and McPherson 3-3; beat Thomson and Fuller 0-2. Murphy and Cary (H.K.C.C.) beat Viveash and Mohler 2-2; beat Robertson and McPherson 3-3; beat Thomson and Fuller 10-1. Hall and Miskin (H.K.C.C.) beat Viveash and Mohler 2-2; beat Robertson and McPherson 5-5; beat Thomson and Fuller, 0-2. H.K.C.C. 75 games; Y.M.C.A. 24.

CLUB DE RECREIO V. WIGWAM.

Club de Recreio met the Wigwam on the former's ground on Saturday. Scores:—

Club de Recreio 54 games. Wigwam 45 games. OLYMPIC V. CLUB DE RECREIO.

The above match was played off on Olympic's ground and resulted in a win for Club de Recreio by 29 games. Scores:—

Olympic 30. Club de Recreio 54.

THE "SHELL" DIVIDEND.

The following extract is from a London paper:—With regard to the "Shell" dividend, it should be pointed out that although the distribution is again free of income tax, the tax is now taken at 1s. 6d., as against 1s. 2d. a year ago, so that the dividend will actually cost the company a larger amount. The net profit is about £117,000 higher than on any previous occasion, while the available balance for the first time exceeds £2,000,000. The financial position of the company is very strong. Liquid resources exceed £2,000,000, of which about 60 per cent. is in gilt-edged securities or at the banks. Last year the company produced 700,000 tons more oil than during the previous year. The career of the marketing company will be watched with interest, although the general investing public are not likely to be concerned in it.

NO CABLE OPERATORS TO BE RECRUITED.

The under-Secretary of State for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons on the 12th inst. as to what steps were being taken to prevent withdrawals from industries rendering special services to the nation in connection with the prosecution of the war, stated that Railways and Cable Companies essential to the nation are closed to recruiting.

WAR NEWS.

"THE YMN OF 'ATE."

"Wayfarer," in the *Nation*, tells this story:—

"From the Front.—Scene: Improvised singing, to which a number of German prisoners were admitted as a special favour. Officer running it returns after a brief absence to find the sergeant left in control of the programme announcing the following: 'Hail! Our friends Fritz and Anna will now oblige with the 'Ymn of 'Ate.'"

FRENCH AVIATOR'S REUSE.

SHOT HIS PURSUERS AFTER SHAMMING DEATH.

A wonderful feat has been performed by a French aviator, who not only, by the trick of shamming death, shot his two German air pursuers, but also succeeded in capturing their machine and returning with it intact, as well as his own, to the French lines.

Lieutenant P. was reconnoitring with an observer, Adjutant L., in the Woivre region with the object of discovering the exact emplacement of enemy batteries. While so engaged (says the *Mail's* Paris correspondent) his machine was the object of a vigorous shelling by the Germans, who ultimately sent up an Aviatik machine to attack him.

The Frenchman by successful manoeuvring flew over the Germans, who promptly took flight. An accident to the French motor obliged the aviator to descend abruptly.

The enemy pilot, believing the Frenchman to be *hors de combat*, landed near them. Lieutenant P., simulating death, allowed the German pilot to approach, and then suddenly shot him through the head and ran to the Aviatik and shot the observer.

The Frenchman returned to camp, the lieutenant flying in the captured German machine and his brother officer piloting the French machine.

WHITE FEATHER FOR A HERO.

NOW A SOLDIER WAS TWICE "DECORATED" IN A DAY.

Here is a true story, says the *Daily Graphic*:

It was nearly half-past seven o'clock one evening, and in the lounge of one of London's most famous restaurants were little groups of people chatting before dinner. A young man, very brown, with keen eyes and clean-cut features, was sitting alone, obviously waiting for friends. He was in evening dress.

Two girls in one of the groups looked round at him once or twice, and at last one of them detached herself from her friends, and with an air of resolution, walked across to the lonely man opposite. "Pardon me," she said, "I have something for you!" The man jumped to his feet, and the girl put into his hand a white feather. A little smile flitted over his face.

"It is very strange," he said, and took something from a waistcoat pocket, "that on one and the same day I should receive two such distinct decorations."

He opened his hand, and in the palm lay a little bronze cross with the two words "For Valour" inscribed upon it.

ADDITIONAL TORTURE FOR BRITISH PRISONERS.

"BLOOD FOR BLOOD."

German Kultur has scored another triumph. The new regulations with regard to alien enemies in Great Britain have been met by official orders for the deliberate ill-treatment of British prisoners in Germany.

It is the official journal, the *Colonia Gazette*, which makes this shameful announcement, and justifies it by a reference to the Moslem law.

The fact that the biblical principle of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, had been supplanted by a doctrine of wider tolerance and mercy, has been regarded as a great sign of the world's progress. This great sign, however, in the wretched conditions of Europe is now something, unfortunately, wrought a great transformation in these ideas.

That which was not deemed possible has happened. Even in highly cultivated Western Europe cruelties have been enacted reminding us of the wildest epochs in the history of man. The innocent have been made to suffer equally with those whose sordid garments and whose sanguinary work in the service of the Fatherland had drawn on them the hatred of those who had not the strength to evolve into reality their dreams of destroying the German empire.

Our soldiers have ever been just, severe yet humane, and that, too, in face of an enemy who receives no pity. What thanks have we received for this humanity?

Lie upon lie has been spread about our brave soldiers. They have been painted as devourers of children and butchers of women, and many of them, falling defenceless into the hands of the civil population, have been feally done to death, and everywhere the victory over Kultur has been sought to be attained by the killing of as many Germans as possible.

The time for action has now come. Much as we have struggled, and still are struggling, against relating on the subjects of enemy countries who have fallen into our hands, we have at length been forced to resort to this means, and in obedience to the behests of the Old Testament, we demand blood for blood and tooth for tooth from the subjects of those States which thus maltreat our people.

This we have been forced to do, even though our retaliation be vented on the innocent who have no part whatever in these crimes.

Since the real culprits cannot be found, Frenchman and Englishman will have to be made to atone for every German who has been wronged.

POISON SHELLS.

HOW THE ENEMY PREPARES THE WAY.

It almost looks as if the Germans were contemplating the systematic use of poisoned shells; says the Washington correspondent of the *Times*.

Just as they accused the Allies of using gas before they sank to that method of warfare, so their agents here now seem to be preparing to accuse us of using poisoned shells. A technical journal, at any rate, publishes an extraordinary advertisement, inserted by an American munition firm, putting a peculiar type of poison shell for field guns. The advertisement, besides giving diagrams, goes into edifying details as to the deadly effect of the shell.

If, as there seems reason to believe, Tentonic influences are not unconnected with its appearance, it may be presumed that the next move is meant to be the use of the advertisement to show what sort of ammunition the Allies are buying.

A GERMAN'S PLAIN WORDS TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

An inspired article, signed by Emil Zimmermann, the Chancellor's closest adviser in Press matters, appearing in the *Volks-Anzeiger*, discusses the possibility of an understanding with the United States.

It suggests that passenger steamers should fly a special flag indicating that they are unarmed, and the German submarines would refrain from attacking them when Great Britain had withdrawn the order to merchantmen to ram enemy submarines.

Here Zimmermann also confesses that the German reproach to the United States about sending ammunition to the Allies is baseless, and reminds Germany that the last Hague Conference opposed the proposed motion forbidding neutral private industries from selling munitions to belligerents.

American firms, he says, are only acting in accordance with German wishes as exhibited at The Hague. Germany has therefore only herself to blame.

WOUNDED AIRMAN'S PLUCK.

An Eye-Witness present with General Headquarters mentions the following in a despatch dated June 12th:—

On Monday, the 7th, the day upon which our naval aviators obtained such a striking success, two of their comrades in the Royal Flying Corps had a most adventurous flight. Whilst on reconnaissance about 20 miles from our front, they were attacked by several German aviators. It was not long before our pilot was shot through the jaw and neck. At first he collapsed and lost control of the aeroplane, and then recovered sufficiently to steady the machine, which continued its flight pursued and fired at by a succession of hostile aeroplanes. Nevertheless, he gradually grew weaker and weaker through loss of blood, and became hardly conscious of what he was doing, but the observer banded him bandages and helped him to bind up the wound, which was a dangerous one, while he kept the machine going, maintained observation, and completed the reconnaissance. The pair of officers made a good landing at their base, having returned with the information which they had been sent out to collect. The pilot is doing as well as can be expected from the nature of his wound.

A RUSSIAN ESTIMATE OF GERMAN STRENGTH.

PETROGRAD, June 16th. An official note issued here to-day regarding the composition and numbers of the German Army says:—

At the beginning of the war the Germans had on the two fronts 92 divisions of Infantry composed of four regiments each. Following the losses of these forces by attrition formations brought the total of troops up to 141 divisions. This has probably exhausted the possibilities of increasing the numbers of German Infantry. Among the so-called new divisions the regrouping of certain old units has to be recognized.

The distribution of these divisions along the two fronts has fluctuated during the whole period of the war, according to the plans of the German Staff. During the first days of the war six-sevenths of the original forces invaded the Western front. The defeat inflicted on the Germans on the Marne, together with the menace of our invasion of Eastern Prussia, and the Austrian defeats in Galicia, forced the German Staff to undertake the transport of troops to the Eastern front.

The German reinforcements which arrived on this front consisted partly of new units formed in the interior and partly of corps and divisions entirely withdrawn from the Western front. In the latter case these units were promptly replaced by troops of recent formation.

The continued efforts of the Russian Army, which was always threatening a blow from the East, as well as German distrust of the Austro-Hungarian Army, obliged the Germans to concentrate on the eastern front forces more than four times as large as the contingents originally used against Russia. In the West the successful attacks by the Allied troops forced the German command to keep there forces much superior in number to those which had crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier. Thus the intensity of the struggle, which is becoming greater in the West as well as in the East, has attained an extreme limit.

The situation necessitates the introduction of fresh troops on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Nevertheless, the source of their forces cannot remain the same. The force which our common enemy is opposing to us find before them the unshakable resistance of the Allied Armies, which are supported by the growth of the means and materials at their disposal and are strong in a profound faith of the justice of their cause.

The facts cited above augur well for the future success which will be attained by the undivided efforts of the Allies, their common sacrifices, and their mutual esteem, founded upon a complete and absolutely disinterested union.

RESOURCES OF THE ENEMY.

GERMAN STRENGTH AND AUSTRIAN WEAKNESS.

[BY LT.-COL. ROUSMAN BEK, IN THE "DAILY EXPRESS."]

Why did von Mackensen suddenly change his march, turning his army of a million from Jarslav on the south and rushing on to Przemyśl?

It was an enigma for all the military experts. From the strategical point of view the normal movement of our enemy should have been to the east on Lvov and to the north on Sarnava before they made their dash on Przemyśl. Now it is quite clear to me that von Mackensen could not do so for two reasons.

First, on the east the concentration of fresh Russian reserves was proceeding rapidly, as the strong Russian forces were already expecting the enemy on the north; and, second, such a change of front, which may take at least four or five days to complete, would not have been to the advantage of von Mackensen, who could not count on any considerable support from within. This German strategist had only two ways open to him—either to turn to the west (in short, to retire across the San into Western Galicia), or to continue his march to the south on Przemyśl.

TONE FOR AUSTRIA

Von Mackensen could not beat a retreat—it was not in the interests of the whole German strategy—but, at the same time, he did not want to abandon his plan to strike as hard as possible at the morale of the Russians in recapturing Przemyśl, even if this operation should cost him dear. He knew well that the defeated Austrian army, if well supported by the Germans, would be much cheered by the accomplishment of an operation the main idea of which would be the recapture of Przemyśl.

I have received information of great value to the effect that the Hungarian National party, supported by the Hungarian Parliament, is sending an ultimatum to Germany stating that if Germany could not or would not clear Hungary from the Russians, and would not prevent the possibility of the further invasion of that country, Hungary would hold herself free to act as she deemed best.

What did that mean? It meant that Hungary, which tried in vain to arrange a separate peace with Russia, would, if Germany did not support her in the most critical moment, then feel independent of Austria, and could hostilities, submitting herself to the mercy of the Russians, as the Hungarian army did in 1849.

MEN OF FORTY-FIVE.

Germany has fully understood this dangerous game of the most powerful and numerous part of her dual ally, and although it enormously complicated her plan of campaign, was obliged to support von Mackensen with her last resources. Now let us see why these resources of Germany were not sufficiently strong for her to reinforce von Mackensen in such a way that he could have avoided the defeat which his army suffered during last week.

It is almost a month since the general battle in Galicia began. The transfer of the main operations from the western front to the eastern coast Germany a heavy price, and already on April 28 all the Landsturm of forty-years of age were called to the colours. At the same time, in Austria all the men from eighteen to fifty were also called up. It must be particularly noted that in the order issued by the German General Staff in regard to the men aged forty-five it was specifically ordered that those who are not expected to be called up in case of mobilization must now join, and it is quite understandable, because the men of forty-five capable of serving in the ranks were enlisted a long while ago.

The famous Russian military expert, Colonel Shumsky, gives in regard to the German military resources some very interesting information. The first class of the German Landsturm includes all the male population from seventeen to thirty-nine years of age, except those who for physical reasons are incapable of being soldiers. The term of service in the German army is eighteen and a half years, so that the German active army, plus the Landwehr and Landsturm of the first class, comprises the whole male population up to thirty-nine years of age.

15,500,000 MALES.

The second class of the Landsturm comprises those aged from seventeen to forty-nine. The first to be called up are those who have already done their military service and reached the term of their enlistment, and then the turn of the rest of them. The census of Germany which took place on December 1, 1910, showed the whole male population of the empire between the ages of eighteen and fifty to be about 15,500,000. The increase of the male population until 1915 would be about 1,500,000, counting it as 12 per cent. So, if we strictly chose contingents of good men only from this quantity, we shall come to the conclusion that the German army can reach a strength of 9,000,000 men, which figure was already mentioned about eight years ago by several specialists.

This calculation, which has often been quoted in the British Press, is, however, not strictly accurate. Taking into account the numbers of men of each age, and the existing military law in Germany in regard to enlistment, and then allowing for the heavy German losses, which can be considered as about 3,000,000, of which one million will represent prisoners and those who, after recovery, could return to the front, the Russian military expert comes to the conclusion that Germany can still possess an army of 9,000,000.

We must not forget, however, that the strength of each army does not depend on the number of the men only. The ready organization of the army corps and divisions, the number of well-trained officers, of guns, ammunition, transport and staffs, play, perhaps a more important role than the bare living material.

Up to now we know that Germany has in the field about seventy-five army corps, or 3,000,000 men, and if we add to this the number of separate divisions we reach the figure of 4,000,000. So that the balance of 5,000,000 will be in reserve in order to replace the losses.

About 6,000,000 Austro-Hungarian soldiers are engaged in the present war, including the Landsturm, and their casualties are estimated at about 2,000,000, including 500,000 sick and slightly wounded, who were able to return to the front.

So the Austro-Hungarian army has lost almost a third of its total force, and after Russia is the second on the list of casualties, with Germany third.

Now, the Austro-Hungarian army is very busy also on the Italian frontier, where, thanks to the activity of the Italians, its losses must be very considerable.

A very important point is the Slavonic element, which is so numerous in the army of the Dual Monarchy, and cannot be considered as good war material owing to its sympathy for Russia and rebellion against the Austrian yoke. The Austro-Hungarian army is an army which has lost all its first line troops and the best contingent of officers, and is operating now only with reserves, supported by great numbers of German troops, without whom the fall of Austria-Hungary would be imminent.

The only good fighting elements of the Dual Monarchy are among the Magyars, who total only 9,000,000, including women.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ANITA, British str., 1,800, Eedy, 17th July—Shanghai 18th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

ANAN, Danish str., 3,325, C. Schmitt, 13th July—Singapore 8th July, General—Thoresen & Co.

CHONGHONG, British str., 1,200, De Wolfe, 17th July—Bangkok, 10th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

DERWENT, British str., 1,350, J. Jenkins, 15th July—Saigon 11th July, General—Chinese.

EASTERN, British str., 2,272, F. Carter, 16th July—Melbourne 12th June, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

HAIR, Japanese str., 3,039, H. Choshi, 12th July—Moji 6th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HAVAN, British str., 1,133, J. W. Evans, 15th July—Swatow 17th July, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HALVARD, Norwegian str., 406, C. Beck, 16th July—Saigon 6th July, Sugar—Thoresen & Co.

HONGKONG, British str., 999, Cain, 17th July—Swatow 10th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

HONGKONG, British str., 1,350, S. Wilde, 12th July—Saigon 7th July, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 730, A. Marguerite, 17th July—Haiphong 15th July, General—A. R. Marry.

HONGKONG, British str., 2,553, Kinghorn, 14th July—Amoy 13th July, Rice—Chinese.

KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,292, Stewart, 19th July—Shanghai 14th July, General—Chinese.

LOONGSING, British str., 1,092, Spittle, 17th July—Manila 14th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MADANAN, Japanese str., 2,660, S. Suzuki, 12th July—Mike 7th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MONGOLIA, American str., 8,750, Emery, 18th July—San Francisco 12th June, General—P.M. S.S. Coy.

NORWAY, Japanese str., 1,098, Hibi, 19th July—Hongay 14th July, Coal—Order.

NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,076, R. Takeda, 15th July—Nagasaki 11th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

ORIENTAL, British str., 5,294, A. L. Valonini, 15th July—Hongay 2nd July, General—P. & O. S.N. Co.

POLYNESIAN, French str., 2,513, Costa, 18th July—Marseilles 15th June, General—Messageries Maritimes.

RIO PASO AMERICANO, str., 1,047, Simons, 18th July—Saigon 8th July, General—Order.

SADO MARU, Japanese str., 3,800, K. Asakawa, 18th July—Shanghai 15th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SOBURI MARU, Japanese str., 1,110, A. Kobayashi, 16th July—Swatow 15th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,620, T. Fumoto, 17th July—Dairen 10th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAISHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,924, Nakamishi, 18th July—Newchwang 8th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAISHO, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerlund, 12th July—Shanghai 7th July, General—Chinese.

TAKSANG, British str., 907, J. R. Matthews, 15th July—Haiphong 14th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TATYERBURY, British str., 6,522, F. W. Cullum, 13th July—Vancouver 16th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TRIUMPH, Dutch str., 4,700, E. H. Kroes, 14th July—Manassah 6th July, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TUNGCHOW, Chinese str., 882, M. Honda, 16th July—Haiphong 13th July, Coal—Order.

WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,068, Asai, 16th July—Moji 10th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

YATSHING, British str., 1,324, R. J. Anderson, 17th July—Japan 11th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY

Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club Extraordinary General Meeting.

Wednesday, 28th July:—9.15 p.m.—Charles Howitt A. Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal—"The Barrier."

Thursday, 29th July:—4 p.m.—The Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong, Annual General Meeting, in the Chamber of Commerce Building, New Government Building.

4.30 p.m.—The Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong, Extraordinary General Meeting, in the Chamber of Commerce Building, New Govt. Building.

9.15 p.m.—Charles Howitt A. Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal—"Why Smith Left Home."

Friday, 30th July:—9.15 p.m.—Charles Howitt A. Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal—"Don."

Saturday, 31st July:—9.15 p.m.—Charles Howitt A. Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal—"Milestones."

Monday, 2nd Aug.—9.15 p.m.—Charles Howitt A. Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal—"A Message from Marx."

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651,

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHONGKONG, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 15th July—Shanghai 15th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 GLENURR, British str., 3,025, F. T. Jones, 10th July—Shanghai 16th July, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
 BANAMETAL, American str., 1,711, Lamox, 19th July—Wakamatsu 17th July, Coal—Order.
 HOPPE, British str., 1,205, C. Plunkett, 19th July—Bangkok 19th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
 JADE, French str., 380, J. Pannier, 19th July—Haiphong 19th July, Rice and General—Chinese.
 JAWA MARU, Japanese str., 2,956, Fuchikuni, 19th July—Kobe 14th July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 KAWACHI MARU, Japanese str., 3,821, K. Kurazumi, 19th July—Singapore 18th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 LIAOCHOW, British str., 1,215, W. De Souza, 10th July—Shanghai 15th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 RYSSIO MARU, Japanese str., 1,752, W. Canada, 17th July—Newchwang 10th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 SAKURA, British str., 1,348, R. A. Midas, 19th July—Calcutta 13th July, General—David Sassoon & Co.
 SHUNYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,236, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 10th July—San Francisco 10th June, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
 SUEHMAN, British str., 704, R. W. de la Sale, 18th July—Manila 14th July, General—Thoresen & Co.
 STANDARD, Norwegian str., 891, C. Johannsen, 18th July—Bangkok 10th July, Rice and General—Order.
 TACHING, British str., 1,143, C. Byers, 19th July—Sourabaya 10th July, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.
 TAIMANOK, Dutch str., 3,510, A. W. La Roze, 18th July—Java 13th July, Sugar—Java-China-Japan Line.
 UNOS, British str., 2,897, E. H. Crump, 19th July—San Francisco, Bulk Oil—Standard Oil Co.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE
 July 19th.
 GLENURR, British str., for London.
 HANGHOU, British str., for Hongkong.
 PHILHUS, British str., for London.
 TALTHVUS, British str., for Victoria.
 TAKSANO, British str., for Haiphong.
 TAISSIO MARU, Jap. str., for Newchwang.
 DEPARTURES.
 July 19th.
 CHUDAN, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 PASAMA MARU, Jap. str., for Tacoma.
 PHOMETHUS, British str., for Bangkok.
 LIANGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Chongkong* reports: Light variable winds and fine weather.
 The Dutch str. *Taimanok* reports: Rainy weather, overcast, S.S.E. moderate easterly swell.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per *Glenurrit*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Baker.
 Per *Standard*, from Bangkok, for Hongkong, Mr. Haffman.
 Per *Taimanok*, from Java, for Hongkong, Mr. J. B. Albert, Mr. and Mrs. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. Lely.
 Per *Shingo Maru*, from San Francisco for Hongkong, Miss Anna Ashbrook, Miss E. G. Boyard, Miss Constance Blacklock, Miss H. Gove, Mr. C. H. Hine and native servant, Mr. C. V. Hupit, Mr. E. J. Hawyes, Capt. H. Hinokuma, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Koworthy, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Kiser, Mr. G. Laidlaw, Mr. H. S. Mend, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Muni and infant Miss Nettie L. Moore, Mr. W. McRae, Mr. S. W. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hoza Perwin, Miss Ruth Peterson, Mr. F. H. M. Pringle, Mrs. F. Quinn, Miss Frances Quinn, Miss Ruth E. Robinson, Miss E. A. Reeves, Miss Lillian Ris, Mr. C. Scherer, Mr. J. F. Scouller, Miss J. Thomas, Mr. S. J. Wright, Mrs. C. D. Young and Miss M. B. Young.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
 The str. *Aldenhams* left Sydney for this port (via Queensland ports, Port Darwin, and Manila) on 10th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 2nd August.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Denaldar* from Leith, Middleboro, and London left Singapore for this port on 14th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 20th instant.

INDO-CHINA LINE.

Wamsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong to-day.

INDRA LINE.

Indrasamita, from Vladivostok, is due in Hongkong end of July.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The C.P.R. str. *Montcalm* left Yokohama on Saturday, the 17th July, at 2 p.m., due to arrive Vancouver on Saturday, the 31st July.

VISITORS TO CANTON

Should Purchase
 "FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
 BY THE PEARL RIVER."

Captain C. V. LLOYD.
 With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:
 Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
 "Messrs. KELLY & WILSON."
 "Messrs. BREWER & CO."
 Canton: "Messrs. A. & W. BAKER."

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORT OF CALL	KASHGAR	Brit. str.	—	A. N. Rivers, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst. at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORT OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th Aug. at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INDRAWADI	Brit. str.	—	Charter	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	About 17th Aug.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATLANTIC	Brit. str.	—	Charter	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 24th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	CITY OF RANGOON	Brit. str.	—	K. Asakawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 31st inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	SANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Saito	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELEUNG, SHAL & B.C.	SHINSEI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA & TAGOMA VIA KEELEUNG, SHAL & B.C.	SHINSEI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About End of July.
SEATTLE	MONSIEUR	Am. str.	—	Emery Rice	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	To-day, at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MONSIEUR	Am. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 3rd Aug. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	PIRELLA	Am. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	PIRELLA	Am. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept. at Noon.
MEXICAN, PANAMA & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst.
DELACOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 22nd inst. at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	FAIRFAX	Brit. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 22nd inst.
JAPAN	RYUNOSUKE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst. at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	RYUNOSUKE	Brit. str.	1 m.	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	RYUNOSUKE	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Freer	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	HONGKONG	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	HONGKONG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. L. Jones	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Chuan, R.N.E.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 25th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	SANJO	Jap. str.	—	S. Homewood	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 25th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKONG	Brit. str.	—	Gilroy	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	O. C. Talbot, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th Aug.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	To-day, at 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	HATTA	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Farnmore	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	On 23rd inst. at 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	BAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	On 27th inst. at 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	HATTA	Brit. str.	2 h.	S. Tokushige	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 24th inst. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	YUENANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 27th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	LOONGSANG	Jap. str.	—	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	DAIJIU MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Fuchigami	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	JISSEN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Torada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	R. S. Anderson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 27th inst. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	CHYUEN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shincho	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 25th Aug.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	MADAWASKA	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 7th Aug.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	TIKEMANG	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	KINO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Imasumi	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

HAIPHONG, 20th July, 7 A.M.
 SHANGHAI via NINGPO, 21st July, 4 P.M.
 SHANGHAI, 22nd July, 1 P.M.
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, 23rd July, 3 P.M.
 MANILA, 24th July, 3 P.M.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI, 25th July, 1 P.M.
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, 26th July, 3 P.M.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI, 27th July, 3 P.M.
 WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN, 28th July, 1 P.M.
 MANILA, 29th July, 3 P.M.
 RETURN TO JAPAN.
 The Steamers "Kurekawa" and "Fookkang" leave about every 3 weeks for Haiphong and Japan returning via Kobe (Island Sea) and to Hongkong. Time occupied 30 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kurekawa" and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 8 days.
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
 Passengers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Choo, P. Tsin, Dairen, Wew, N'owang.
 Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kurek, Lahad Dera, Singapore, Taiwan, Usukan and Labuan.
 Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 20th July, 1915.
 GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to

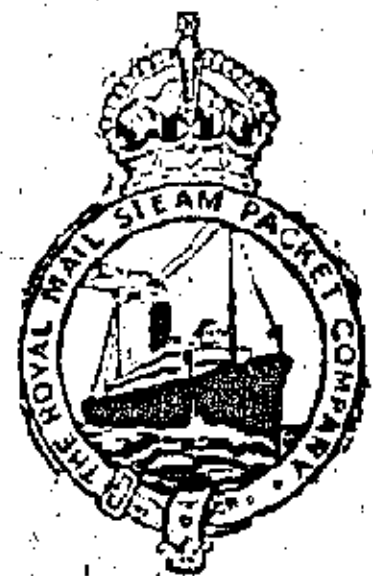
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

THE ROYAL
 PACKET



MAIL STEAM
 COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

STEAMERS DATE OF DEPARTURE.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 16th July, 1915.
 AGENTS.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
 KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
 CHINA 10200 tons NILE 11000 tons
 PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA Sailing TUESDAY, 20th July, at 1 p.m.
 PERSIA (via Manila) TUESDAY, 3rd Aug. at Noon.
 KOREA TUESDAY, 10th Aug. at 1 p.m.
 SIBERIA TUESDAY, 17th Aug. at 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the routing, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moran, the world-famous captain. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Philippine orchestra, deck chairs, dance, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration.
 For further information, notes, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,
 KING'S BUILDINGS,
 TEL. No. 141.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamers Sails.

MARSEILLES & LONDON ... "CITY OF RANGOON" ... On 31st July.

LONDON ... "KANDAHAR" ... On 26th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1915.

VESSELS ON THE BERKE

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KASHGAR,"
 Captain H. N. Rivers, R.N.E., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on FRIDAY, the 30th July, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MALWA" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is assured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London will be conveyed direct to Marseilles and London in the s.s. "KASHGAR."
 Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1915.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR Coast.)

S.S. "INDRAWADI." On or about 17th Aug. For Freight and particulars, apply to
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 General Agents,
 Hongkong, 19th July, 1915.

[774]

FOR SEATTLE.

THE s.s. "SHINSEI MARU" will be despatched about the end of July. For Freight and particulars, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

[671]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ORIENTAL."

Arrived Hongkong on 15th July, 1915. From BOMBAY, COLOMBO, STRAITS, LONDON, OPORTO, GUARENE, BORDEAUX AND ROTTERDAM.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:
 From London, &c., ex s.s. "Khajer," and "Persia."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 6 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent,
 Hongkong, 16th July, 1915.

[1]

S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 22nd July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, 22nd July, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. THOMAS,
 Agent,
 Hongkong, 16th July, 1915.

[2]

